

THE NORTH YORK SENTINEL.

"NO PLACE SHOULD BE DEARER TO US THAN OUR OWN COUNTRY."

VOLUME 1-NO. 32.

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DIRECTORY.

RAILROAD TIME, NEWMARKET

For the information of our Subscribers we publish the Time Table of the Northern Railroad Passenger Trains leaving NEWMARKET, going both North and South:

Going South.	Time.
At 8.30 A.M.	At 8.30 A.M.
At 1.30 P.M.	At 1.30 P.M.
At 6.30 P.M.	At 6.30 P.M.

At 8.30 A.M.

POETRY.

THE FLAUNTING FLAG OF LIBERTY.

The flaunting flag of liberty,
Of gallant sons the host;
Oh, never may a Briton see
Upon the British coast!
The only flag that Freedom rears,
Her emblem on the seas,
Is the Flag that's braved a thousand years
The Battle and the Breeze!

To aid the trampled rights of man,
And break oppression's chain,
And foremost in the Battle's van,
It never floats in vain.
The mariner where'er he steers,
In every clime he sees,
The Flag that's braved a thousand years,
The Battle and the Breeze!

If all unite as once we did,
To keep her flag unfurled;
Old England still may fearless bid,
Defiance to the world!
But still will flow a nation's tears,
If lawless hands should seize
The Flag that's braved a thousand years,
The Battle and the Breeze!

MISCELLANEOUS.

How Many Marry and Love.

A young man meets a pretty face in the ball-room, falls in love with it, courts it, marries it, goes to house-keeping with it, and boasts of having a home, and a wife to grace it. The chances are nine to one he has neither. Her pretty face gets to be an old story—or becomes faded, or freckled, or fretted—and as the face was all he wanted, and all he paid attention to, all he sat up with, all he bargained for, all he swore to love, honour, and protect, he gets sick of his trade, knows a dozen faces which he likes better, gives up staying at home evenings, consoling himself with cigars, oysters and politics, and looks upon his home as a very indifferent boarding-house. A family of children grow up about him; but neither he nor his "face" knows anything about training them, so they came up better sketched; made toys of when babies, dolls when boys and girls, drudges when young men and women; and so passes year after year, and not one quiet, happy, homely hour is known throughout the whole household.

Another young man becomes enamoured of a "fortune." He waits upon it to parties, dances the polka with it, exchanges bullet-donuts with it, pops the question to it, gets "yes" from it, takes it to the person's wife, calls it "wife," carries it home, sets up an establishment with it, introduces it to his friends, and says (poor fellow!) that he, too, is married and got a home. It's false. He is not married; he has no home. And he soon finds it out. He's in the wrong box; but it's too late to get out of it. He might as well hope to escape from his coffin. Friends congratulate him, and he has to grin and bear it. They praise the house, the furniture, the cradle, the new bible, the new baby—and then bid the "fortune" and he who husbands it, good morning! As if he had known a good morning since he and that gilded fortune were falsely declared to be one!

"Take another case. A young woman is smitten with a pair of whiskers. Curled hair never before had such charms. She sets her cap for them; they take. The delighted whiskers makes an offer, proffering themselves both in exchange for one heart. The dear Miss is overcome with magnanimity, closes the bargain, carries home the prize, shows it to pa and ma, and calls herself engaged to it, thinks there were never such a pair of whiskers before, and in a few weeks they are married! Yes, the world calls it so, and we will. What is the result? A short honeymoon, and the unlucky discovery that they are unlike as chalk and cheese, and not be made one though all the priests in christendom pronounce them so.

The Model Legislature.

From the New York Herald June 11th.

The proceedings in the Senate of the United States yesterday were of rather an animated character, as will be seen in the Washington report, which we subjoin, and we heartily congratulate this free and enlightened nation thereon. Hal Columbia, say we, and long may her Representatives continue to debate upon her interests with that glorious fervour and energy which throws into sickening contrast the feeble and bloodless pulse of the legislative assemblies of the whole world. If our statesmen speak and act strongly, it is because they feel strongly and well may they do so with the illustrious destinies of the universe in their hands, and themselves entrusted with the glowing mission of development, incarnate in our noble institutions.

Tuesday, June 10th.

On the motions for the second reading of the Old Hoss and Bunckum Railway Extension Bill.

Mr. Glaggs (Ga.) stated that he should consider it a personal insult to himself and his colleagues if the motion were put. The Bill was the audacious spawn of a crawling synchrocity, which ought to be indignantly kicked to bottomless blazes.

Mr. Binckes (S. Ca.) concurred in what had fallen from the hon. speaker, and wished he had the same commanding eloquence in which he felt for the framers of the Bill, and for all the despotic wretches who had dared to speak in its favour.

Mr. Samuel X. Sloddy (Fa) had not thought much of the Bill, but was now convinced of its goodness when two such contemptible snags as Glaggs and Binckes howled against it.

Senator Binckes here crossed the floor, and taking of his coat, and throwing it on the table, began to whip Senator Sloddy some, but was felled to the dust by a ruler in the hand of that patriot, Oskiv of Mass. He was at first stunned, but having liquored, resumed his coat and seat.

Mr. Legume (Va) hoped the debate might be procrastinated until more specific information was before them. It was unworthy of the majestic genius of America to slogdologize.

A Voice. Who's slogdologizing? Jerusalem! (Sensation.)

Mr. Hactaris (Penn.) The Bill had been carefully discussed on a previous occasion, and there was no excuse for delay. He would not impute motives to his opponents, but would like to know where the honorable senator Glaggs obtained the dollars that paid his extravagant hotel bill yesterday.

Mr. Gloggs. You are a mean dastardly spy.

Mr. Hactaris. You are a liar. The senator from Georgia here fired four shots at the honourable speaker, without any other casualty than killing Pisking the silent senator from Columbia, who being asleep, was unaware of the circumstance. Mr. Hactaris loudly protested against Mr. Glaggs shooting at him on a second reading, as being out of order, which, strictly speaking, may have been the case.

Mr. Waacklinburg (Va) thought that they were discussing the Bill with almost too much heat. The Railway was wanted.

Mr. Binckes would be damned if it was. Mr. Waacklinburg wanted it himself (laughter.) But, as it seemed to him, the only objection to the Bill was, that the undertakers of the Railroad were a parcel of beggarly bankrupt loafers, who would never edify a pile of rail.

Mr. Branding (Ohio) was happy to be able to inform the honourable member that he was an infernal falsehood monger, and that among the promoters were men of the most impassioned intellect, and who sighed for the good of their great and glorious country with the most ardent aspiration.

A Voice. He means perspiration.

Mr. Branding knew that ribald throat, and dared its owner to stand up. The gigantic Luke V. Black, of Delaware, here heaved his ponderous proportions into the air, but Senator Branding seemed to discover that he had something very engaging to whisper to his next neighbor, and managed not to see the Delaware Hercules, who finally sat down not much the worse for having accepted the defence.

Mr. Sprittle (Vt) said that although it was as patent as the sun in the blue hemisphere, that their debates were worthy of an enlightened nation, and a pattern to the corrupt and bigotted British Parliament, he thought they lost time. He was for business, and would elench the matter by registering his solemn oath, which he did in the face of eternal creation, that whoever tried to get that bill passed he would kick through yonder mahogany.

Mr. Sloddy was not to be bullied by a spindled craw fish from the Green Mountains. He begged to move, with unmitigated disdain, that the Old Hoss and Bunckum Bill be read a second time.

Mr. Sprittle here drew a life preserver, and rushed towards Mr. Sloddy, but finding the latter prepared with one of our friend Larkins' first-chop bowie-knives, the honorable senator turned aside and struck Mr. Hactaris, who had his back towards him, a tremendous blow from behind, and beat him handsome white on the floor. Several senators might have stopped this, but as they said, their motives might have been misconstrued by their constituents, and Jack Hactaris got about as grand a licking as five feet eight of Pennsylvania human nature had ever taken. At the request of several ladies who were present, the debate was then adjourned, for a climatic deference to feminine influence has ever been the characteristic of our noble and impulsive patriots.

In the evening we hear that Branding and Waacklinburg fought a duel, and that Branding was killed, but the report has not been verified by the last telegraph, and it certainly does not much matter. If true, however, we trust Major Billy F. Logger will jump about, and look after the empty place.

Since the above was written we find that it is Waacklinburg who has caught it—Virginia has lost a good son, and has got many a gooder.—Punch.

Cooking the Accounts.

AS DIRECTED BY JOHN SADDLER, JR. P.

It is far from our wish to rouse the apprehension of all persons interested in the stability of our Joint-Stock Banks, but yet an extraordinary letter written by the late John Saddler to his brother James Saddler, can scarcely be passed over without notice. We have all heard of "cooking the accounts"—the results, if not the process, have been perfectly familiar to all persons interested in railway property. Few persons, however, have been admitted behind the curtain. We know that the thing is done, but we do not know how it is done, who gives the directions, or in what form the orders pass from the leading mind to the inferior agents. The Saddler MSS. will in some measure show us how communications pass between persons engaged in the laudable operation of fleecing their fellow-subjects. The letter of which we are speaking was written on the last day of last year—that is a few weeks previous to the smash of the Tipperary Bank. It was read aloud by the Irish Master of the Rolls in the course of the judgment which he delivered the other day in Dublin and therefore must be accepted as an official document. "My dear James" is informed in the very first paragraph that the accounts of the Tipperary Bank should be made out treating the paid-up capital as £100,000 on the 31st of December 1854. No reference is made to the facts—directions are clear and precise, as the orders given by the object of the watch to the man at the wheel—"Make it so," and there is an end to the matter. The requisite number of shares to make this transaction square are to be entered as vested A. Ferrall Esq., and he is to be debited accordingly in respect of the shares. Who is this

millionaire?—this lord of untold thousands—this A. Ferrall? Does he live and have his being in the county of Tipperary, or elsewhere—or is he merely the creature of John Saddler's fertile imagination? Having overwhelmed this *umbra* in so cavalier a manner with these amazing liabilities, Reserved Fund must be treated as so much condescending even to notice penne. He jumps at once to his conclusion, and squares his circles in the completest manner with scarcely an effort. The most business-like recommendations follow for furnishing the "English" share holders with a balance-sheet at least once a year; as far as their Irish fellow-adventurers are concerned, John Saddler seems to be of opinion that it is of very slight importance whether or no they are furnished with an account at all. The great swindler hopes that by these means the English shareholders will double their holdings in the Tipperary Bank, and that the balance of £100,000 will be quickly absorbed. So much for precept—now for illustration. "Now, I know many of the English joint-stock Banks, in order to give good appearance to their balance, have constantly trebled the amount of their balances by, by making a series of entries, whereby they appeared to have assets and liabilities to four times the amount they really possessed or had."

This has been always kept very quiet, and what at first was a kind of fiction became gradually to be bona fide. To be sure we have had a few unpleasant incidents in our banking history; but yet we trust the case is not altogether so bad on our side of the Channel as John Saddler would make it out. What follows is really so astounding for straightforward, unhesitating knavery, that for the letter at least before we, we should hesitate to treat the directions as serious. The balance-sheet for the year 1855 is to be made as nearly as may be to tally with the balance-sheet for 1854. An increase of about £30,000 in the item of customers' balances is to be made to appear, and astounding details are given as to the manner in which this arrangement is to be brought about. The plan is scarcely credible. The ingenuity of the mere scheme must have already given way to the recklessness of the desperado when such an idea could have struck upon the mind even of John Saddler so feasible. Six or seven deposit receipts were to be issued to him, John Saddler, for about £300,000, and then five accounts were to be opened with as many companies, involving amounts to the extent of many companies, involving amounts to the extent of £250,000. Each of these accounts was to be debited with advances made to John Saddler, as representing each of these companies to the extent of the sums set by him opposite each of the accounts! We know not how to express in any clearer manner to persons unversed in the technicalities of banking the nature of John Saddler's contemplated operations. For the benefit of the unprofessional reader, suffice it to say that the whole scheme turned upon the possibility of supplying and ascertained deficiency by working imaginary credits against imaginary debits—a scheme the merits of which may readily enough be tested by any gentleman on the wrong side of the world to the extent of £10. It is a very simple matter to write down upon one side of a pocket book that Mr. Smith owes you £100, while you owe Mr. Brown £80, and therefore that you are £20 a gainer on the transaction; and no doubt, so long as a man can persuade the world that the transaction is bona fide one, he may obtain the respect and credit due to a capitalist within the limits specified. Really however is a stern commentator upon dreams, and the time must quickly come when such a vision of solvency would melt away like a morning mist. We cannot pretend to analyse this remarkable communication between the brothers any further; but enough has been given to show that, in certain hands, the accounts of a Joint-Stock Bank can be treated as a mere field for the skittish fancy of the directors. There is no question of interpolated lie or of a modest, unassuming fraud, but the whole account may be made one continuous lie from the beginning to the end. The figures will be beautifully congruous—the prospects of the concern, to all appearance, most satisfactory—the customers most numerous; but how if figures, prospects, customers and business are all moonshine from beginning to end? It is not the figures but the facts which must be tested, and how are the customers and shareholders to get at the facts? These are placed under the inspection of the directors; but when the directors turn knaves—what then? Here is an ugly paragraph, by which John Saddler justifies his little project:—

"There is nothing to prevent the Tipperary Bank from doing what has been done in the Bank and the Bank, and that is all I advise—namely, to open two accounts for A B; to credit one account as having received from A B £100,000 on deposit to debit the other account £100,000, as having lent A B so much the security of his deposit receipt, and his personal security of course in every case the Tipperary Bank should receive the deposit receipts and retain the same as security."

Now, it does not follow that this allegation is true because John Saddler has made it; on the contrary, his is very tainted testimony indeed. For all that, persons interested in Joint-Stock Banks would do well to satisfy themselves that their trust is rightly placed.

Sol.—A young gentleman the other day asked a young lady what she thought of marriage in general? "Not knowing I can't tell," was her reply, "but if you and I were to put our heads together, I would give you a definite answer."

There never did and never will exist, anything permanently noble and excellent in a character which was a stranger to the exercise of resolute self-denial.

The Grand Trunk.

The following from the Hamilton Gazette throws some light on the way the Provincial money goes in the construction of the Grand Trunk:—

"Another portion of the Grand Trunk Railway comprising about 40 miles of road, is to be opened shortly. We hear that Mr. Brassey and a friend took a trip incognito along portions of the line between Toronto and Kingston, and from what he saw probably came to the conclusion that if some members of the great contracting firm were more often along the line, it would better for their interest. It is little wonder they should have to complain of losing money on their contracts, when an amount of reckless expense seems to have been indulged in by some of the employees which would hardly be credited. We hear of one who had only 3 miles of road to look after, keeping 7 riding horses at the expense of the contract, and the view of an extravagant scene at the dinner table of a hotel, is said to have resulted in anything but an increase to the salaries of the participants. The result in one respect of this visit was the dispensing with some 70 riding horses, hitherto maintained in the stables of the firm."

Yankee Institutions.

The North British Daily Mail, a leading Scotch newspaper thus reflects on the political principles of the United States:—

"To those who admire the political institutions of the United States the free and enterprising spirit of the citizens of the Republic, their noble self-taxation (exceeding in amount all other public burdens) for purposes of education alone, whilst we even in Scotland are grumbling in our misery heart at the proposal of a penny per pound, the respectability secured to labour, the boundless means of industrial development and the various characteristics in which the political and social condition of that great nation is superior to our own, there is something impressively painful and disappointing in the present state of its affairs and future prospects. We refer not to its irritated and hostile relations to ourselves; these are probably but the temporary result of internal maladjustments, that are far more worthy of consideration. What a scene of anarchy, of outrage, of bitterness, and division, is presented in the interior of the Republic! The protection afforded to non-day murder in the capital, the introduction of the Lynch Law into the Senate House, the intolerance of free discussion, the deadly broils between an Anti-Slavery and a Pro-Slavery Party in Kansas, and an infamous war of extermination waged against wofounding Indians in Oregon, present such a combination of elements as can only remind one of 'the beginning of the end.'"

empty and heedless stony orators are boasting of the glorious position of the Federal Republic, it is treading over the crust of a volcano; whilst they are reveling in brilliant visions of future destiny, it is advancing rapidly to the brink of a precipice. Whatever may be the fortune or the fate of the United States in their national capacity, one cannot but observe and regret at least the practical predominance of a spirit which is totally at variance with the principles of their Constitution, and with ideas which we well know to prevail in American society. A man is shot in one of the hotels of Washington with impunity, because he is only a poor Irishman; others are hunted and killed like wolves, because they are only Indians; a Senator is felled with a bludgeon, in the Senate House because he is only a friend of negroes; and a town is destroyed, and a whole Territory given over to organized violence, because they are only inhabited by some citizens who wish to found a Free State! Where, in such acts, is any trace of that freedom, equality and humanity, which form the basis of the Republic, and ought to be its chief glory? The most wretched despotism that has sprung from the dregs of Spanish rule in the New World, could do nothing worse than is now being done in the United States; and when a great nation thus departs from its fundamental principles, common sense as well as all history assures us that either a speedy reaction must set in, or that the political system must fall into ruin and dissolution.

At the root of all this disorder in the United States is the question of Slavery.—Mr. Herbert, the murderer of the Irish waiter, is protected and screened by a Southern party, because killing a slave or a poor Irishman is in their opinion no murder. Mr. Sumner was beaten with a club by Mr. Brooks because he made a speech in support of Freedom and against Slavery. The town of Lawrence is destroyed because it is inhabited by a "Free State" Party.—

The present civil war in Kansas has its origin entirely in the breach of the Missouri compromise at the instigation of the Slave States. The grand object of the struggle is to convert Kansas into a Slave Territory, not by fair votes, but by violence, by drugs, and by cannon, and by Ruffianism. And it is important to observe that of these proceedings of the Pro-Slavery Party Mr. President Pierce is the strenuous abettor and supporter. The Democratic Party finds it necessary to identify itself with the vilest outrages of the "nigger-drivers." Even Mr. Buchanan, to whom the North-erners looked for greater impartiality and dignity of mind than have been displayed by other Democratic candidates for a Presidential chair, has adopted, since his return to the States, all the demands of the slave interest."

Murder at Owen Sound.

On Monday the 14th inst., a man named Wm. White, of the township of Sullivan, went on board the steamer Canadian, at Collingwood, for Owen Sound. Being asked for his fare by the purser, he offered a dollar in silver, saying it was all the money he had. This the purser refused, saying he should be put on shore at the first landing place. Subsequently, the Captain demanded his fare, when he tendered a dol-

lar bill with the same remark as not having any more money. Upon the arrival of the boat at Cape Rich, the fellow was forgotten, but he was put ashore at the Indian wharf, some three miles from Owen Sound. White immediately returned on board, in defiance of the orders of Mr. Meyers, the mate, drew a pistol and shot Meyer in the right lumbar region of the abdomen. A fellow on board shouted, "That's the way to serve them," and upon a brother of Meyers denouncing the cowardly conduct of the assassin, he was set upon and beat in a dreadful manner by four comrades of White. When the boat reached the Sound the five savages were committed to goal. Meyers must have expired shortly afterwards, as at an examination before the Magistrates on Wednesday, White was fully committed to the Assizes on a charge of willful murder; and Patrick Hamilton, A. McCurrie and L. Lawless, as being accessories. P. Liddle was discharged. The men committed are all Papists, while Meyers was a Protestant.—Globe.

Eighteen Lives Lost.

The telegraph brings an account of another terrible accident, which occurred near Kingston. The new propeller Tinto Captain Campbell, by some means caught fire off Ninemile Point, and was burnt to the water's edge. She had on board 30 persons, 18 of whom are missing. Captain Campbell was seen to jump at the last moment from the wreck, and endeavoured to catch hold of a floating fender, but unfortunately missed it, and is supposed to have been drowned.

The Tinto was on her upward passage. She had only a few passengers, and was loaded with merchandise for Toronto and Hamilton. She was built during the past season, at Sorel, and cost about £6,000. Her owners were Messrs. Gibb & Ross, of Quebec and Toronto, who it is probable have her heavily insured. The parties saved were picked up by a boat from Long Island.

Italy.

The Times has an important article on Italy with reference to the closing words of Lord Lyndhurst: "It appears to me, as far as I can recollect, that the whole government of Naples is in the hands of police agents, spies, and informers; and I begin to despair of the state of things in that country." The writer says:—"Such language as this with reference to a Government with which England is presumed to be on friendly alliance has seldom been heard in the House of Lords from the lips of an English Peer. The urgent necessity of the case will be esteemed by his fellow countrymen a strong and sufficient justification of the course which Lord Lyndhurst has thought proper to pursue. It is a scandal and reproach to two such Powers as France and Great Britain that they are unable or unwilling to put down at once by the strong hand such abominations as these which daily and hourly defile the beautiful shores of the Neapolitan Bay. Simple men who have not been trained to appreciate the refinements of diplomacy, nor to be over-chary of the sympathies of despotic Governments ask each other in the streets why half a dozen transports, freighted with French and English troops on their return from the Crimea, and as many ships of war, do not let go their anchors for a few hours in front of the King's Palace and set a little to rights all that is so infinitely wrong. We have heard enough of non-intervention, but surely there is a broad and unmistakable distinction between that intervention which takes place from motives of selfish policy and national aggrandizement and that intervention which is forced as a necessity of his nature upon every man of decent feeling within his hearing outraged humanity shrieks aloud for help. Who acts upon the doctrine of non-intervention when he sees a woman stricken down by a ruffian, or a belated traveller in the hands of thieves? We are very confident that any English minister who was so little of a statesman as to accept a single rod of Italian ground in the English name would speedily be driven by ignominy from power. The Emperor Louis Napoleon, to the best of our belief, is actuated by the same policy as ourselves. He is too wise a man not to know that the system of satrapies presided over by the Princes of his House and by his Marshals brought the ruin of his uncle. A compact France is a strong France.—No dynasty will ever permanently reign over a weakened France. The Sovereign who at present holds the government of that great country in his hands, if we are not much mistaken, is wise enough to avoid the errors of his predecessors and to steer clear of the shoals upon which they were wrecked. Why, then should not France and England, having no selfish ends to serve, declare and act upon a determination to relieve the people of Southern Italy from the sufferings so wantonly inflicted upon them by a petty monarch for whose conduct partial insanity seems to be the only excuse."

Lord Palmerston's organ, the Morning Post, has also spoken out regarding Naples. It says:—"Should things take their natural course, we may expect to hear, not long hence, that since even the worn will turn again, the subjects of King Ferdinand will endure no longer the tyrant of their unscrupulous King, and the atrocities of his blood-thirsty servants. The natural order of things will be a revolt, which may end in a complete revolution, or may be suppressed for a while by a reinforcement of Austrian infantry. Either of these would be mischievous. A revolution, unless guided by the most sagacious counsels, would but make bad worse while; Austrian aid in favour of the tyranny of the King, however powerful would protract the continuance of the present cruelties, and only stave off the inevitable day of the oppressor's reckoning with his people. The great hope of Italy lies first in her own people, and next in the judicious intervention of other powers. The work is one of great delicacy, no doubt, but that is no reason against its being undertaken. If well and timely done, all that is expedient will be possible, and Italy may obtain all the benefits of constitutional government without those terrible throes that have in most other countries attended the birth of freedom. It is not easy to see how this intervention is to be brought about, but time will most probably create the opportunity. If the King of Naples call in the aid of despotic Austria in support of his tyranny, it is difficult to see why the Italian people may not invoke the aid of constitutional governments in support of their struggles for liberty. If the King of Naples call in the aid of constitutional Governments in support of their struggles for liberty. If there is to be no intervention at all, then let Austria not interfere; But if Austrian interference is to be resorted to on the one side, where is the justice of England and France holding aloof on the other? If the King of Naples and his subjects are to be left to fight it out, well and good; that, at least, is an intelligent proposition, if not a wise one. But if extraneous force is to be imported by one of the parties to the struggle, then why not the other? England has ever been wisely reluctant to interfere between a foreign Government and the people, but there are limits to forbearance of this kind—there are occasions when intervention becomes a duty. Such an occasion, we have too much reason to fear, Italy will ere long supply."

Interesting Scraps.

The London Times of June 9, says:—"The annual report of the emigration commissioners is out. It sets out by showing the progress of emigration from the close of the 'peninsular' war to the end of 1855. During the period of 41 years no less than 4,294,769 persons left their country to seek a fortune in foreign parts, but of these 2,521,609 or 61 per cent have emigrated during the nine last years. The emigration was considerable for many years after the close of the last war. The annual average between 1816 and 1830 was only 54,582. In the next 15 years, ending with 1846, the average rose to 78,099, the largest emigration having been 228,344 in 1842. In 1847 began the Irish 'exodus,' which in eight years carried away from the United Kingdom no less than 2,444,802 souls. The largest emigration (in 1852) was 398,764, in 1853 it fell to 329,937, in 1854 to 323,429, and last year to 166,867. The Irish emigration fell from 150,209 in 1854 to 78,854 last year. Thus while the decrease in the general emigration in 1854 was 12.29 per cent, in 1855 52.05 per cent, the decrease in the Irish emigration amounted in the same years to 32.33 and 61.55 per cent. The cause for this decrease (in Ireland) are next investigated. The influence of the Know-Nothing party in America will not alone account for it; the real causes are to be found—1. In the diminution of the population where emigrants are drawn; and 2, in the more favourable position of the lower orders in Ireland. 2,000,000 souls, or nearly one-fourth of the population, quitted the island between 1841 and 1854, and the consequences were a great demand for labor and rise in wages. Under these circumstances, it is not surprising that emigration has fallen off. The amounts remitted by settlers in North America to Ireland amounted last year to £273,000, making a total of £3,393,000 remitted since 1848. The preponderance of emigration is decidedly in favour of the United States, 3,233,312 having gone thither in twenty-one years (1835—1855), while only 729,992 settled in Canada."

SUNDAY-SCHOOL CANVASS OF LONDON.—The Sunday-school Canvass of the Metropolitan, originated by the Sunday-school Union, has commenced with every prospect of a successful result. Mr. Hartley, the secretary of the Canvass Committee says:—"As far as can be ascertained, the number of canvassers engaged in this important work is not less than eight or ten thousand. About 100,000 copies of the 'Appeal to the Christians of London,' 400,000 copies of the 'Address to Parents,' 7,000 canvassers' books, and the same number of recommendation books, have been prepared and put in circulation; and numerous meetings have been held to instruct and interest the canvassers in the several districts of the Metropolis." Such an army of Christian labourers, simultaneously permeating the streets of London, penetrating every court and alley, visiting every household, and seeking to bring under religious instruction the entire youthful population, is probably an event unprecedented in the history of the Church, and richly deserves the hearty sympathy and earnest prayers of every Christian patriot and philanthropist.

We are happy to find that the desire for an immediate dissolution of Parliament is not felt by Reformers alone, but that the Conservative oppositonsists are as eager for it as the others. The Spectator and the Economist join in urging the people to petition the Governor for a dissolution. We are happy to learn that the movement is spreading over the whole country; the under-current of feeling against the present Parliament, and its Ministerial managers is of tremendous strength and every one is eager to see them brought to trial at the polls.—Globe.

The imports at New York for fiscal year, ending June 30, amounted to \$198,477,859. For the previous fiscal year, they amounted to \$155,591,163. The reports during the same periods have increased from \$100,381,914, to \$102,307,799.

The Medical Faculty of Trinity College have resigned in a body. Reason assigned—that all religious tests have been abolished.

The Owen Sound Progress professes to know, from a reliable source, that the lands on the Saugeen Peninsula will be sold about the 1st of September next.

Over 2,000 labourers and bricklayers are now advertised to be employed on the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railroad.

F. W. Bathrick,

PROFESSOR OF MUSIC, Teacher of the Piano Forte and Melodeon, NEWMARKET, C. W. 191

Dr. Hackett,

PHYSICIAN, Surgeon, &c., Acconchor, &c., 1 NEWMARKET.

The "Merchants' Chess Press,

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FARRELL & JACQUES,

Printers, Designers, &c.

Dec. 19, 1855.

Misses McKinley,

MILLINERS AND DRESSMAKERS, Sharon, 191

one door North of the Post Office.

MOORE'S HOTEL,

North Gwillimbury,

Half-way between the village of Holland Landing and Sutton.

Jan. 2, 1856.

John F. Davies,

ACCOUNTANT, Collector, Conveyancer, Land and General Agent, Commissioner &c. B. Bradford.

1851

Millinery and Dress Making

ESTABLISHMENT,

Main-Street, NEWMARKET.

MISS MAGUIRE

DEES very respectfully to thank the inhabitants of NEWMARKET and surrounding country, for the liberal patronage bestowed on her during the past year, whereby she is now enabled to purchase a stock of Goods of the best quality and

LATEST STYLE OF FASHION.

Far superior to anything she has kept hitherto, Miss M. solicits a call from her patrons and others before purchasing elsewhere, being confident that her assortment will meet with the approbation of all.

Miss M. has just opened a choice variety of American

Straw Bonnets, Silk Velvets, Fancy Watered and Diamond Jewelry, &c. &c. and Endowed with a very great variety of Patterns

Flowers, Bonnet Shapes and Wires.

CLOAKS, MANTLES, &c. &c.,

of style, quality and price, well calculated to suit the taste of all classes. She will keep constantly on hand a large supply of mourning Bonnets, Caps and Collars.

127 Cook Mantle and Dress Pattern, &c. &c.

Any person coming from a distance and clothing a Bonnet at any of the above mentioned Patterns, can have it made up any style in four hours from the time of ordering.

N. B.—APPRENTICES WANTED.

Newmarket Dec. 18, 1855

191

THE CANADA

TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE.

The first number of the TWENTY-FIRST VOLUME will be issued on the first of January, 1856. As usual it will appear twice a month, free of postage, at the low price of Half a Dollar, (2s 6d) a year, payable in advance. The publisher again offers to agents and friends who may forward twenty

ed hurriedly to assist a possible attack of the allied armies. It was these last works only that were destroyed. The regular fortifications which existed before the war, have been respected. But notwithstanding these explanations, a strong conviction exists that Russia is commencing preparations on a grand scale for a future contest. The late war showed her her wants, she is now going to work to repair them. The great difficulty under which she laboured in her defence of the Crimea was the delay in the transportation of troops and material. In a few years, this difficulty will be obviated by railroads, and the Black Sea coast will then be as defensible as any coast can be made.

Arrival of the "Persia."

New York, July 23.
The steamship "Persia" arrived here at five o'clock this a.m., with upwards of 200 passengers. She left Liverpool at 3 p.m. on the 12th. The Liverpool news had somewhat detracted from the business in the coffee market. Political news unimportant.

The following is from a circular of James McHenry:

Liverpool, July 11.
Provisions.—We have unaccounted dullness in all articles. The advance in bacon has checked business in beef and pork.
Bacon.—Prime wheat was wanted at extreme rates; other sorts quiet. Flour inactive, and has declined 1s 2d. Indian corn advanced 1d. Wheat—10s 6d a 11s 3d for white; 10s 6d a 10s 10d for red. Western Canal flour, 27s a 24s; Pennsylvania 25s a 23s. Indian corn 25s 6d a 25s 6d for yellow; 25s 6d a 25s 6d for white. Richardson Spence & Co. report weather unsettled, and more active in foreign exchange. Indian corn held at an advance of 1s per quarter—but little doing at today's market (which) was well attended, and wheat and flour was sold at a fair extent. The former at an advance of 2d a 3d per bushel, the latter 2d a 2s per 100 over last week's price.

Public Meeting Last Night.

The Colonist says the meeting called by the Mayor, pursuant to a requisition, for the purpose of addressing His Excellency the Governor General on Tuesday evening, was held last night at the St. Lawrence Hall, which was filled to overflowing. A resolution in accordance with the requisition was moved by Mr. D. McMurich, and seconded by Mr. H. Holland. An amendment declaring the expediency of present agitation was moved by Mr. Brunsell, seconded by Mr. D. McMurich. After a long discussion, the original resolution was carried by an overwhelming majority, as follows: "Whereas this meeting has witnessed with regret and indignation recent proceedings of the Provincial Legislature and Executive, and being of opinion that if an appeal were now made to the people a change of policy must ensue; Be it resolved, that a memorial be presented to the Governor General, praying His Excellency to dissolve the present Parliament, and to cause warrants to be issued for a general election, and that His Worship the Mayor do sign the said memorial on behalf of this meeting."

We have files of Kingston, Jamaica, papers to the 28th of June last. They do not contain a word of news. The *People's Banner* says:—We have reason to believe that every reliance can be placed on the report which was lately circulated, of the intention of Her Majesty's Government to place the barracks and fortifications in every part of this island in a state of efficient repair, and that at no distant period the former will be occupied by portions of regiments whose services are no longer required in the Crimea.

MARKETS.

Newmarket, July 23, 1856.
FLOUR, 40s 6d per barrel.
FALL WHEAT, 5s 2d to 5s 4d per bushel.
SPRING WHEAT, 4s 6d to 4s 8d per bushel.
OATS, 1s 10d to 1s 12d per bushel.
RICE, 2s 6d to 2s 8d per bushel.
BUTTER, 10s 6d to 10s 8d per dozen.
EGGS, 8s 6d to 8s 8d per dozen.
LARD, 11s 6d to 11s 8d per cask.
CORNED MEAT, 10s 6d to 10s 8d per cask.
TONGUES, 10s 6d to 10s 8d per cask.
HAMS, 10s 6d to 10s 8d per cask.
CORNED BEEF, 10s 6d to 10s 8d per cask.

Toronto, July 23, 1856.
FLOUR, 30s 6d to 32s 6d per barrel.
WHEAT, 5s 2d to 5s 4d per bushel.
OATS, 1s 10d to 1s 12d per bushel.
RICE, 2s 6d to 2s 8d per bushel.
BUTTER, 10s 6d to 10s 8d per dozen.
EGGS, 8s 6d to 8s 8d per dozen.
LARD, 11s 6d to 11s 8d per cask.
CORNED MEAT, 10s 6d to 10s 8d per cask.
TONGUES, 10s 6d to 10s 8d per cask.
HAMS, 10s 6d to 10s 8d per cask.
CORNED BEEF, 10s 6d to 10s 8d per cask.

New York, July 23, 1856.
FLOUR, 40s 6d to 42s 6d per barrel.
WHEAT, 5s 2d to 5s 4d per bushel.
OATS, 1s 10d to 1s 12d per bushel.
RICE, 2s 6d to 2s 8d per bushel.
BUTTER, 10s 6d to 10s 8d per dozen.
EGGS, 8s 6d to 8s 8d per dozen.
LARD, 11s 6d to 11s 8d per cask.
CORNED MEAT, 10s 6d to 10s 8d per cask.
TONGUES, 10s 6d to 10s 8d per cask.
HAMS, 10s 6d to 10s 8d per cask.
CORNED BEEF, 10s 6d to 10s 8d per cask.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE CHEAPEST GOODS UNDER THE SUN.
GREAT ATTRACTION!!
MAGUIRE'S FASHIONABLE
OF CHEAP AND FASHIONABLE ARTICLES
Is now open for inspection
AT MR. BOTSFOED'S STORE.
The Ladies and Gents of Newmarket would do well to avail themselves of this opportunity, as he is determined to clear off his stock as quick as possible.

BRICKS, BRICKS.

THE Subscriber is now offering for Sale at this Village 50,000 Bricks of good quality.
HENRY HARRIS,
Architect, Builder, &c.
Aurora, July 7th, 1856.

FOR SALE.

VILLAGE LOTS 7 and 8 on Gorham-st., in the Village of Newmarket, on liberal terms. For further particulars apply to
A. BOULTBEE, Newmarket.
May 31, 1856.

MUSICAL CONCERT!

SACRED AND SECULAR SONGS,

Will be given, D. V., by the
MURPHY FAMILY,
From some of the most distinguished European and American authors, accompanied by the Melodeon, on the Evening of
WEDNESDAY, 30th OF JULY, 1856,
At the Court House, Newmarket.

ADMITTANCE.—For Adults 3d., and half price for Children under 12 years of age. Doors open at seven, and Concert at eight o'clock, p.m., precisely.

Tickets may be had at the *Sentinel* Office, North American and Railroad Hotels, Sutherland's Store, Era Office, and the Post Office.

County Grammar School, NEWMARKET.

Head Master—MR S.A. MARLING, M.A.

THE Summer Term will commence on Monday the 11th. August next.
Newmarket, July, 1856. 31m1

FARM FOR SALE.

The Subscriber offers for sale that celebrated wheat growing farm; being the west half of Lot No. 4, in the 3rd concession of King, (formerly old survey West Gwillimbury,) containing 100 acres, 75 of which are cleared and under good cultivation.

Title indisputable.
TERMS.—One-third down.
For further particulars apply, if by letter, (post paid) to the proprietor,
F. F. MCARTHUR,
Bowmanville.

June 16, 1856. 31tf

FRESH ARRIVALS!

THE Subscriber has just received and is now opening out a large stock of British and American Hardware, Carpenters' Tools, &c.

Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Golden Syrup, which he is selling at the lowest remunerative prices.
D. SUTHERLAND.

25 Hhds Porto Rico, Cuba, Muscadine, Sugar, for sale by D. SUTHERLAND.

60 Boxes of choice Brands Tea, consisting of Young Hyson, Souchong, Imperial and Gunpowder, for sale by D. SUTHERLAND.

50 Kegs American Nails, of the best Brand, for sale by D. SUTHERLAND.

15 Barrels Golden Syrup, for sale by D. SUTHERLAND.

50 Boxes Glass (German) just arrived, and for sale by D. SUTHERLAND.

25 Kegs Pine White Lead, for sale by D. SUTHERLAND.

10 Barrels Elephant Oil, for sale by D. SUTHERLAND.

5 Barrels Lard Linseed and 5 bbls Boiled Linseed Oil, for sale by D. SUTHERLAND.

1 Box of the famous Washita Stone for sale by D. SUTHERLAND.

20 Cwt. of Rice, a superior article, for sale by D. SUTHERLAND.

ROWLAND'S Mill Saws and Marley Saws, for sale by the Subscriber, D. SUTHERLAND.

Newmarket, June 25, 1856. 23

IN CHANCERY.

In the matter of the Infants of the late Hugh Graham and 12 Vic. Cap. 72.
To be sold by Public Auction pursuant to an Order of the Court of Chancery, made in this matter with the approbation of the Honourable John Godfrey Spragge, one of the Vice Chancellors of the said Court, at Weir's Hotel in the Village of Brampton, in the County of Peel, on Thursday the 24th day of July instant, at the hour of Two o'clock in the afternoon, in one Lot certain freehold premises consisting of ninety-nine acres, be the same more or less, being the East Half of Lot Number Fifteen in the First Concession of the Township of Toronto, East of Hurontario-street, situated within two miles and a half of the Village of Brampton.

The premises are to be sold subject to a lease to one C. Chancy, who is now in the occupation thereof for the unexpired term of three years and eight months.

The land is of the best quality and in a high state of cultivation, and is to be sold free of dower. Particulars and conditions of sale may be had at the office of the Registrar of the Court of Chancery at Osgoode Hall in the City of Toronto; at the office of Samuel Henry Strong, Esquire, in the City of Toronto; at the office of J. P. Cummins, Esquire, in the Village of Brampton; at the office of Adam Armstrong, in the Village of Weston; and at the residence of George Graham, in the Village of Grahamville.

The conditions of sale are the standing conditions of sale by the Court of Chancery with the following exceptions: £500 of the purchase money (less the deposit of Ten per cent on the whole amount) is to be paid within four weeks after the sale, and the remainder of the purchase money to be secured by mortgage on the property payable within six years from the date of sale with interest thereon payable half yearly. That no parties to these proceedings are allowed to bid at the sale. And that there is to be a reserved bidding on the said Lot.

A. GRANT, Registrar.

PIANO FOR SALE.

A GOOD Second Class Piano Forte for sale, cheap. For particulars enquire of the Subscriber.
F. W. BATHURK,
Newmarket, April 21, 1856. 19tf

FOR SALE.

THE Underigned has always on hand and for sale a LARGE STOCK of LIME of the best quality. Orders to be addressed to the underigned, or to Wm. Laidlaw, Holland Landing.
HENRY BACON,
Holland Landing, Dec. 12, 1855. 11f

100 NAGS' PATENT PLOUGHS

on hand at \$20 each.
J. WALTON, & Co.

ROBERT BRIDIE,

Carpenter and Builder,
WATER-WORKS, NEWMARKET.

R. B. thankful for past liberal patronage, would remind his old customers and the public generally, that he is prepared to take contracts and execute all descriptions of work in the above branches with punctuality and economy.

Materials for building furnished when required.

Doors, Sash, Flooring, and Seasoned Lumber, kept on hand.
Dec. 12, 1855. 11f

100 NAGS' PATENT PLOUGHS on hand at \$20 each.
J. WALTON, & Co.

Holland Landing, Dec. 12, 1855. 11f

BIBLE DEPOSITORY.

BIBLES AND TESTAMENTS can be had at the Society's prices upon application to Thomas Nixon, at the Bible Depository, opposite Hewitt's Hotel Newmarket.
April 8, 1856. 17

BOOTS AND SHOES!

THE Underigned having commenced the above business, lately carried on by Mr. W. Wallis, would solicit the patronage of all those wishing to purchase BOOTS, SHOES AND GAITERS, as he intends to sell as

CHEAP IF NOT CHEAPER, than any similar establishment in Newmarket. The work being executed under his own eye he will warrant it to be of a substantial kind.

Custom work done on the shortest notice.

T. H. KEOUGH,
Newmarket, May 28, 1856. 24m3

OYSTER SALOON.

A. M. HALL

BEGS leave to announce to the public, that his

SALOON, ON MAIN-STREET, is now fitted up in the most comfortable style, where he will always be glad to supply his patrons with

FRESH OYSTERS, Prepared to suit the varied taste of the million and at most reasonable rates.
Newmarket, Dec. 18, 1855. 11f

SPRING IMPORTATIONS.

JOSEPH CAWTHRA,

CORNER OF MAIN AND WATER-STREETS, NEWMARKET.

THE Subscriber begs to inform the inhabitants of Newmarket, and the public in general, that he has received the greater part of his Spring and Summer Stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

which he purposes selling at the lowest remunerative prices. In Ladies' dress material in particular, the selection will be found in good taste, and adapted to the requirements of the season. The following embraces a part of the Stock, viz.:

Plain and Fancy Poplins, do. Barreces, do. Cashmeres, do. Summer de Laines, do. Printed Muslins, Swiss Gingham, Brilliant, Shawls, Parasols, Straw Bonnets, Laces, Ribbons, Gloves, Hosiery, Dress Trimmings, Gentlemen's Hats, Ties, Collars, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hosiery, &c., Broadcloths, Plain and Fancy Cassimeres, Vestings, &c. Also, an assortment of

GROCERIES, Including London made Pickles and Sauces.

WINE AND LIQUORS, Crockery, HARDWARE, NAILS, GLASS, Putty, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, &c.
Newmarket, May 14, 1856. 22tf

FOR SALE.

A very eligible dwelling House in the Village of Newmarket. It is well situated in the best part of the Village, and has a sufficient number of rooms to accommodate two families. Terms liberal.
For further particulars apply to
A. BOULTBEE, Newmarket. 22tf

STEAMERS

ZIMMERMAN & PEERLESS,

CONNECTING AT NIAGARA WITH ERIC & ONTARIO R.R., WILL, on and after Thursday May 22nd 1856, leave Toronto TRI-DAILY, for Niagara, (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

Leaves Toronto at 7 00 a.m. 12 00 noon. 4 00 p.m.

Connecting at Niagara with Transit on Erie and Ontario Railroad for Suspension Bridge, Clifton House, Chippawa, Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, Rome, Utica, Albany, Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Steamer ZIMMERMAN will leave Brown's Wharf, foot of Church Street.

For Freight or Passage apply to the Purser on board, or of

R. ARNOLD, Agent, at the New York Central Railroad Office, Front Street, Toronto.

GEORGE B. REDFIELD, Superintendent, Toronto, May 22, 1856.

ROBERT BRIDIE,

Carpenter and Builder,
WATER-WORKS, NEWMARKET.

R. B. thankful for past liberal patronage, would remind his old customers and the public generally, that he is prepared to take contracts and execute all descriptions of work in the above branches with punctuality and economy.

Materials for building furnished when required.

Doors, Sash, Flooring, and Seasoned Lumber, kept on hand.
Dec. 12, 1855. 11f

100 NAGS' PATENT PLOUGHS on hand at \$20 each.
J. WALTON, & Co.

Holland Landing, Dec. 12, 1855. 11f

NEW GOODS!

CHEAP GOODS

THE Subscriber has much pleasure in informing his friends and the public generally, that he has purchased the Establishment of Mr. Smith, and is now opening out a

LARGE AND CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF NEW GOODS

OF THE LATEST STYLES, adapted to the season and the wants of the community—a

stock which will be found a good selection of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, CLOTHS, CASHMERES, DOE SKINS, &c.

Boots, Shoes, & Gaiters, of American Manufacture, For Ladies, Misses, Men and Boys, well worthy of an inspection. Children's Fancy and Durable.

HATS, STRAW BONNETS, & RIBBONS Of the latest Parisian, English and American Fashions, in great variety.

AMERICAN TOOLS Of the celebrated Rochester make, With Philadelphia and Flint's Mill and Mulley SAWS.

Bar, Rod, Plate, Hoop, Band and Suedes IRON, ALSO STEEL Of the different kinds required by Blacksmiths.

TEAS, GROCERIES, CROCKERY, &c. To which particular attention is invited.

PAPER HANGINGS & WILLOW-WARE In endless variety.

READY MADE CLOTHING, Made under his own personal inspection, by experienced workmen, in the most FASHIONABLE STYLE.

On the shortest notice, and warranted to fit.

MILLINERY SHOW ROOM Will be found complete with all that is new and desirable in Silk, Satin, Crape, Tulle, Straw, and FANCY BONNETS, DRESS CAPS, HEAD DRESSES, SILK CAPES, &c. Millinery made to Order, in the best manner and on short notice.

M. W. B. invites an inspection of his stock of Goods, and hopes by strict attention to business to merit and receive a share of patronage, with which his predecessor was so liberally favored.

Newmarket, April 17, 1856. 19tf

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT MANUFACTORY.

HOLLAND LANDING.

CALL and examine our Stock of Implements before you purchase elsewhere, which consists of:

REAPING AND MOWING MACHINES, THRASHING MACHINES, SEED DRILLS, CULTIVATORS, PLOUGHS, TURNIP DRILLS, STRAW CUTTERS, ONE HORSE STEEL RUES, HORSE RAKES, &c., &c.

These machines are all warranted to be made of the best material.

J. WALTON, & CO. Holland Landing, April 22, 1856. 19y1

A SELECTED LIST OF LANDS

For Sale.

Township of Melancthon.

3rd Range: Lots No. 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, (West of T. & S. Road) 58 acres. 406 acres.

4th Range: Lots No. 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, (West of T. & S. Road) 50 acres each. 400 acres.

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AMERICAN TOOLS Of the celebrated Rochester make, With Philadelphia and Flint's Mill and Mulley SAWS.

Bar, Rod, Plate, Hoop, Band and Suedes IRON, ALSO STEEL Of the different kinds required by Blacksmiths.

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MILLINERY SHOW ROOM Will be found complete with all that is new and desirable in Silk, Satin, Crape, Tulle, Straw, and FANCY BONNETS, DRESS CAPS, HEAD DRESSES, SILK CAPES, &c. Millinery made to Order, in the best manner and on short notice.

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4th Range: Lots No. 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, (West of T. & S. Road) 50 acres each. 400 acres.

8th Range: Lots No. 22 and 23. N. E. of T. & S. Road, 100 acres each. 200 acres.

4th Concession: Lots No. 21, W. 1-2 22, S. E. 1-4 7, (old survey) together 350 acres.

Township of Arden.

3rd Range: Lots No. 30, 36, 37, S. of Durham Road, 79 acres each. 228 acres.

Township of Holland.

2nd Concession: Lots No. 20 and 21, West of T. & S. Road, 12 acres cleared with house and barn, 45 acres each. 90 acres.

TERMS LIBERAL.

Apply, if by letter post-paid, to A. BOULTBEE, Newmarket. 61f

DR. E. C. EDMONDS,

Surgeon Dentist,

Still Greater Affirmation

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK FOR 1856.
FIFTY-SECOND VOLUME! PIONEER MAGAZINE.
Especially devoted to the wants of the Ladies of America.

WHERE this Magazine is taken, in a house, or other wanted, as it comprises all that can be obtained by taking three other Magazines.

We would advise all who intend to subscribe to send in their orders soon, for if we do not hawk

supply the demand. We expect our list for 1933 will reach 100,000 copies. The best plan of subscription is to send your money direct to the publisher. Those who send large amounts had better send drafts, but notes will answer if drafts cannot be procured. Letters had better be registered—it only costs five cents extra, and their safe reception is insured.

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One copy one year, \$3. Two copies one year, \$5.
Three copies one year, \$7. 50.
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Two copies two years, \$10.
Three copies two years, \$14.50.
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Two copies three years, \$14.
Three copies three years, \$20.50.

and an extra copy to the person sending the club
making six copies, \$10. Eight copies one year
and an extra copy to the person sending the club
making nine copies, \$15. Eleven copies one year
and an extra copy to the person sending the club
making twelve copies, \$20.

13 The above terms cannot be deviated from
no matter how many are ordered.

Godley's Lady's Book and Harper's Magazine
both one year for \$1.50.

14 A Specimen, or Specimens, will be sent di-
rect to any Postman or subscriber.

Who send for clubs, must remit \$5 cts. extra for every subscriber, to pay the American postage on the fines. Address L. A. GODEY, No. 113, Chestnut-street, Philadelphia.

THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN

ELEVENTH YEAR.

Splendid Engravings and Prices

THE Eleventh volume of this useful publication commenced on the 17th day of September 1886. The *Scientific American* is an *Illustrated Periodical*, devoted chiefly to the promulgation of information relating to the various Mechanical and Chemical Arts, Industrial manufactures, Agriculture, Patents, Inventions, Engineering, Millwork, and interests which the light of *practical science* is calculated to advance.

Reports of U. S. *Patents* granted are also published every week, and the

THE CONTRIBUTORS to the *Scientific American* are among the most eminent Scientific and practical men of the times. The Editorial Department is universally acknowledged to be conducted with great ability, and to be distinguished, not only by the exactness and truthfulness of its discussion, but for the fearlessness with which error is combated and false theories are exploded.

Mechanics, Inventors, Engineers, Chemists, Ma-

The *Scientific American* is published once a week every number contains eight large quarto pages forming annually a complete and splendid volume illustrated with several hundred original engravings.

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ows:

For further Club rates and for statement of
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Canadian Mail Subscribers Send
Paid Free of United States
Postage.
BRITISH PERIODICALS.
EARLY COPIES SECURED.

LEONARD SCOTT & CO., New York, continue to re-publish the following British Periodicals, to-wit:

1. *THE LONDON QUARTERLY* (Conservative)
2. *EDINBURGH REVIEW* (Whig)
3. *NORTH BRITISH REVIEW* (Free Church)
4. *THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW* (Liberal)

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE (For
The present critical state of European affairs
render these publications unusually interesting
during the forthcoming year. They will occupy
middle ground between the hastily written news
items, crude speculations, and flying rumours
of the daily Journal, and the ponderous Tomes of
the future historian, written after the living interest
and excitement of the great political events of the
time shall have passed away. It is to these Pe-
riodicals that we have to turn for the most

As such, in addition to their well-established literary, scientific and theological character, we place them upon the consideration of the reading public.

257 Arrangements are now permanently made for the receipt of EARLY SHEETS from the British Publishers, by which we are enabled to place ALL OF OUR REPRINTS in the hands of subscribers, as soon as they can be furnished with the foreign copies. Although this involves a very large outlay on our part, we shall continue to make this goodly offering to our subscribers.

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CLUBBING.
A discount of twenty-five per cent, from the above prices will be allowed to Clubs ordering direct from L. Scott & Co; four or more copies of any one or more of the above works. Thus: Four copies of Blackwood or of one Review, will be sent to one address for \$2; four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood for \$30; and so on.
LEONARD SCOTT & Co.,
24 Gold Street New York,
N. B. - L. S. & Co., have recently published, and

Henry Stephenson of Edinburgh, and the Hon. Prof. Forten, of Yale College, New Haven, complete in 2 vols., royal octavo, containing 1600 pages, 13 steel and 600 wood engravings. Price in muslin binding, 46s.

L77 This work is not the old "Book of the Firm," lately resuscitated and thrown upon the market.

Subscribers in Newmarket and vicinity supplied FREE OF POSTAGE, by the

Agent for Newmarket,

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